

Tradeoffs in the Development of the SPASE Data Model

James R. Thieman¹, Todd King² and D. Aaron Roberts³

¹National Space Science Data Center, NASA/Goddard Space Flight Center ²Institute of Geophysics and Planetary Physics, UCLA ³Heliospheric Physics Laboratory, NASA/Goddard Space Flight Center



ABSTRACT

Topic: Facilitating access to and retrieval of data across widely-distributed, disparate, science archives.

SPASE is the Space Physics Archive Search and Extract project. This project is intended to provide a common basis for locating and retrieving data of interest for the space and solar physics community across multiple widely-distributed heliophysics archives and data centers. Common terminology that maps to much of the disparate metadlish being used by these data archives anouth the world enables unified searches and ready comparison of the results to determine time overlaps, data commonatines, applicability for research pupposes, etc. The project has developed the SPASE Data Model for the description of heliophysics data seets. The success of this project depends on the wide usage of the Data Model in the

community. In this presentation we will talk about the development of the Model through dedicated international committee work and, in particular, the difficult tradeoffs that must be made, for example, to what need of detail should the model aim to describe data sets? Should just the finding and approach to equisition of the data be supported through the model usage or should it describe data sets in sufficient detail that the user will obtain knowledge of all the parameters measured and details of resolution, eadnere, etc. for the parameters? What took will be needed to enable archives and data centers to may their existing metabata to the SPASE mediata in a presently and will some be frome? for sugge in a stable retornment (See http://www.spase-group org The Model will evolve as the needs of the community dictate. We mive participation and feedback in the evolutions as we make the decisions that affect the future of heliophysics science archiving.

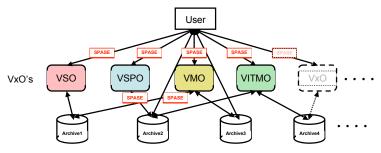
What is SPASE?

Space Physics Archive Search & Extract

An International, community-based standards organization with the goals of:

- Easing data search and retrieval across the Space and Solar Physics data environment
- Defining and maintaining a Data Model for Space and Solar Physics interoperability
- Demonstrating the Model's viability

DATA ENVIRONMENT



Tradeoffs begin in the data environment.

- · Users can access archives directly as they have before or they can use Virtual Observatories (VxO's) for access to multiple archives within their discipline
- · SPASE can provide access across the disciplines in a unified way
- · SPASE can be used for VxO communication with archives within the discipline or they may choose other protocols as needed.

TRADEOFFS

Finding Data

Description only for "Full Dataset" Level

Automated Metadata Mapping

Cross-Discipline Keywording

Conceptual Metadata

Describing Objects

Finding Data vs. Using Data

- Should the SPASE Data Model support just finding data or using data as well?
- If using data is desired, is this just for data documentation or for data services?
- · Will "finding" vs "using" be different in different disciplines?

Automated vs. Manual Metadata Mapping

- · Automated metadata mapping from native descriptions to SPASE descriptions is quickly complicated by increasing level of detail
- · What number of datasets to be mapped make it worthwhile developing an automated
- · Tools developed for mapping metadata so far indicate a mixed automated/manual

Conceptual vs. Structural Approaches

- "Conceptual" metadata is usually defined by variable physical conditions or generic terms such as the location of a "bow shock"
- "Structural" metadata is usually defined in a "fixed" or "specific" way such as a geometrical definition of a boundary
- Conceptual metadata can result in confusing overlapping of keywords, especially across disciplines, but usually is better for a specific discipline

Using Data

Description to "Granule" Level

Manual Metadata Mapping

Intra-Discipline Keywording

Structural Metadata

Describing Bytes

Full Dataset vs. Granule Level Descriptions

- · Descriptions only at the overview or full dataset level support quick data description and efficient data searches
- · Descriptions of "granules" or subsets of a dataset require much more time and resources
- Should granule level descriptions support just understanding the data or independent data usage?

Cross-Discipline vs. Intra-Discipline Keywording

- · Data searches across discipline boundaries are facilitated by fewer and more generic
- "Specialists" within a particular discipline usually want a very detailed array of keywords
- · Can a core set of keywords with discipline-specific extensions handle these needs?

Describing Objects vs. Describing Bytes

- The metadata can describe "objects" such as parameters, contacts, instruments, etc. of the data file without exact determination of where they are located in the file
- · The metadata can also be written to describe the data to the "bits and bytes" level where exact mapping of the data file is provided
- The "object" approach is presently assumed, but will the "bytes" approach also be

Summary

- · These tradeoffs profoundly influence the evolution of the data model and the SPASE effort
- · The community, in describing datasets, and using SPASE-based searches provides the feedback for choices among the tradeoffs
- · We appreciate any level of commitment to this effort that you care to make

SPASE Data Model



http://www.spase-group.org

